OIL HEARING GROWS WARM WORDY ENCOUNTER BETWEEN MR.

ARCHBOLD AND W. L. FLAGG.

"LIAR" USED BY BOTH-MORE DETAILS REGARD-ING THE DISSOLUTION OF THE OHIO COMPANY-EXAMINATION TO

CONTINUE TO MORROW,

The task of taking the depositions of witnesses in the contempt-of-court proceedings instituted against the Standard Oil Company and John D. Rockefeller, as its president, for alleged failure to comply with the Ohio law directing the dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust of Ohio, was continued yesterday in the Hoffman House. Allan T. Brinsmead, who was appointed by the Supreme Court of Ohio as master, presided. The State of Ohio was represented by Frank S. Monett, Attorney-General of that State; his brother-in-law, S. W. Bennett, and W. L. Flagg. The Standard Oil Company was represented by M. F. Elliott and Virgil P. Kline. John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company.

John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, who on Friday accused George D. Rice of attempting to blackmail the company, and of instigating the prosecution, was put on the stand at the opening of the hearing.

The case against the Standard Oil Company was taken up where it was dropped on Friday. Mr. Archbold, replying to Mr. Monett, said the Standard Oil Company was carrying out the order of the Ohio court as speedily as possible.

Nearly every question asked was met by an ob-

Nearly every question asked was met by an objection from counsel. Mr. Archbold appeared to enjoy the wrangles of the lawyers, and when Mr. Brinsmead said something about fixing a day for the further hearing Mr. Archbold suggested that

it be held on Sunday at Bloomingdale.

Mr. Monett tried to show by the witness that the Standard Oil Company was as effectively represented at the meeting of March 21, 1892, as it was at the formation of the trust in 1882, but he could not frame a question that was proof against the objections of counsel and the ruling of the Commissioner. At last he gave up the attempt along that

To your knowledge, has any act or effort been made by the defendant company to disentangle it-self from the trust, except to fall in with the resolution adopted on March 21, 1892?

The company is absolutely disentangled from trust, and it has done nothing not in accord with absolute disentanglement from the trust."

THE FIRST ENCOUNTER.

Mr. Monett said the answer was not responsive, and Mr. Archbold declared that it was the best he could make. He could not understand what else he could ray. "Oh, yes, you can," interpolated Mr. Flagg.

Mr. Archbold looked up angrily and said: had better be careful. I know you." 'I promise you I'll be very careful," replied Mr.

Later Mr. Archbold again took exception to a remark of Mr. Flagg and repeated his warning. "Are you talking to me or to the reporters?"

asked Mr. Flagg. "I'm talking to you just now," replied the witness, accentuating the last two words.
"What has the defendant company done to dis-

entangle itself from the trust?" asked the At-"It has managed affairs entirely independent of

any suggestion from it and apart from it. It has cted entirely in accordance with the order of the Supreme Court of Ohio."

Was that the only way in which the company could have severed its connection with the trust agreement?" asked Mr. Mcnett. I tlink it was the best way

Mr. Monett took up Mr. Archbold's statement that the effect of the selling at once of the trust certificates by the liquidating trustees would have been disastrous to the business generally and to the small shareholders, who could not have pro-tected themselves, and asked, "What sharehold-

"Holders of certificates of the Standard Oil Mr. Archbold had also said that such a sale

would have thrown thousands of laborers out of employment, and he was asked how.

'Any disturbance in the trade and any interruption in the production of oil such as must have followed a sale of the stock and property would have Several questions along the same line were ex-

There was no reason why you could not have sold the stock?" asked Mr. Monett.
"I do not know. The method determined on was

considered the best and in strict compliance with the order of the Supreme Court of Ohio. We were so instructed by counsel. It was for the best interest of all concerned."
"Why not have sold the defendant company's

directed to sell?" asked Mr. Monett.

"Because it would have resulted in great loss to the smaller shareholders in the trust."

RESULT OF DISSOLUTION PLAN. When the hearing was resumed after recess Mr.

answer a question that he had declined to answer at the morning session. This was the question "Is it not a result of this plan that you have narrated, of what you called in your answer a

liquidation, that about three-sevenths of the defendant's stock is still subject to the disposal of is not," replied Mr. Archbold, "After the

liquidation there was no stock of the corporation remaining in the hands of the trustees, either in their hands or under their control.

While Mr. Flagg was suggesting something to Mr. Monett Mr. Archbold spoke to Mr. Elliott. Mr. Flagg overheard part of the talk and said, I am not in the habit of receiving such treatment

Mr. Archbold leaned his elbows on the table and retorted, "I'll have something to say to you pres-

"You must have been drinking, Mr. Archbold,"

'No. I have not been drinking. I know what I am about. Mr. Commissioner, I apologize to you, but that man"-indicating Mr. Flagg-"is ridicu-

After a dozen questions relative to the earnings of the trust had been ruled out on the ground that the question of earnings was not material to the issue, Mr. Monett asked:

"If there are any accumulated earnings not paid out in dividends do they not belong to the unliquidated three-sevenths, or whatever that may be, as well as to the stocks held by individuals, and are they not so recorded on the books of the defendant company?"

The question was allowed after the word "in-

THE OLD WAY.

OF TREATING DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION BY DIETING A DANGEROUS AND USELESS ONE.

We say the old way, but really it is a very common one at present time, and many dyspeptics and physicians as well-consider the first step to take in attempting to cure indigestion is to diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others or to greatly diminish the quantity usually taken, in other

to be the first essential.

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure for dyspepsia has been proven time and again, but still the moment dyspepsia makes its appearance a course of dieting is at once advised.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting or starvation to a man suffering from dyspepsia, because indigestion itself starves every organ and every herve and every fibre in the body.

What the dyspeptic wants is abundant nutrition, which means plenty of good, wholesome, well cooked food and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it. This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted, and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of dyspepsia, in other words the patient eats piently of wholesome food and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him. In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. One of these tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat or eggs.

Your druggist will tell you that Stuart's Dyspense.

Your druggist will tell you that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the purest and safest remedy for stomach troubles, and every trial makes one more friend for this excellent preparation. Sold at 50cts. for full sized packages at all drugstores. for stomach troubles, and every trial makes one more friend for this excellent preparation. Sold at 50cts, for full sized packages at all drugstores.

A little book on stomach diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

"Why not?"

"I have already said the trust has no relation to the Standard Oil Company of Ohlo."

Several other questions asked were ruled out, and then Mr. Monett said ne had no further questions.

Mr. Elliott asked the witness as to the statement made to the reporters on Friday that the company had destroyed sixteen cases of their books just after an order was made to produce them.

"The statement," said Mr. Archbold, "Is not true. It is faise and malicious, and was made purposely and knowingly. It was made to mislead public sentiment."

PERSONALITIES INDULGED IN Mr. Flagg interpolated something, and Mr. Archbold shouted, "You keep still or I'll expose you

right here!" 'You expose!" answered Mr. Flagg; "you can't expose anything"

You low-lived"-'Can any one be low-lived," cried Mr. Flagg. comparison with a Standard Oil magnate? A de-"You are a coward and a liar," interrupted Mr.
Archbold.

"You are a liar," was Mr. Flagg's reply. "You are a coward, and all your millions can't help you. If you can expose any one, do it now."

You are a dirty, stinking liar," retorted Mr. Archbold.

"You are a dirty, stinking liar," retorted Mr. Archbold.
"Some one blackmailing you, I suppose. You are always saying that."
While Mr. Archbold and Mr. Flagg were crossing swords Mr. Elliott was appealing to Commissioner Brinsmead, and the Commissioner was invoking both to be quiet. Mr. Flagg was the first to recover his composure. He lit a cigarette and began walking up and down the room. Mr. Hennett interjected: "This will all appear in the newspapers," and Mr. Archbold retorted. "There's that brother-in-law again."

When order was restored Mr. Monett took up the testimony of Mr. Archbold that his statement was untrue, and asked:
"Did not your employe, Mr. McInierney, testify that he burned staten cases of books, and did not the drayman corroborate his testimony."
"I don't know."

that he bulled "I den't know."

"I don't know."

"Did he not burn sixteen cases of books?"

"Did he not burn sixteen cases of books?"

"Any testimony that he gave referred to the accumulation of old matter and to nothing material to this issue."

"Is it not true that McInierney was discharged a few days later?"

"I don't know. I know he did not deserve to work a moment longer for the company."

At this point, despite the protest of Mr. Brinsmead, Mr. Archbold repeated his tirade against the Attorney-General. "This man," he said, "gives out felse and malicious statements to such papers out felse and malicious statements to such papers as will publish them. He got a lot of fellows of low station and semi-Anarchists to furnish the low station and semi-Anarchists to furnish the

low station and semi-Anarchists to furnish the testimony he wanted."
"Those low fellows were your own employes," asked Mr. Monett.
Mr. Archbold only replied: "I know one was an Anarchist."

Mr. Archester Anarchist.

Anarchist.

Mr. Monett gave the men's names, one by one asking the character of each, and Mr. Archbold as he finished the list said. 'You know all about them. It was you who hired them.' MR. MONETT AROUSED.

That aroused the Attorney-General, who had so far kept his temper well, Do you mean to say that I hired a single man

to give colored testimony?" He repeated the question two or three times, but Mr. Archbold did not reply. When he did speak

"Your whole conduct has shown evidence of malignity. You brought in testimony that was untrue, and kept out the testimony you knew could "Mr. Archbold," interrupted the Commissioner,

lly must" answered the witness, "but I I know, answered the witness, "but I that it. This man has misrepresented the Ohio long enough, and it is time he was

rebuked."

Mr. Bennett then made a long argument in favor of striking out all the last part of Mr. Archbold's evidence. Mr. Kline replied, and the Court decided to strike out all but the first question and answer-Mr. Archbold's contradiction of the published statement of Mr. Monett. Then Mr. Monett got on the record an answer from Mr. Archbold that all he knew of the burning of the sixteen cases of books and of McInlerney's testimony was by hearsay.

by hearsay.

Mr. Monett made a brief speech explaining that he represented the State of Ohio, and Mr. Archbold interjected "The three tailors," at which every one, including Mr. Flagg and Mr. Bennett, laughed. When Mr. Monett had finished talking Mr. Brinsmead agreed with Mr. Kline that the day's work had been sufficiently arduous, and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow at 10 a. m.

CYCLONES WRECK TOWNS.

MANY PERSONS KILLED BY WINDSTORMS IN ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.

Montgomery, Ala., March 18,-Cyclones passed over parts of this State to-day, but on account of wires being down no particulars could be learned. At Selma the spire of the First Methodist Church was blown down, crashing through the roof and doing much damage.

At Sellers, a small station on the Plant system, south of Montgomery, the entire town, except three houses, was destroyed.

Luverne also suffered, but no details can be

A dispatch from Tallahoosa, Ga., says: "A cyclone passed over the count Heflin and Edwardsville late this afternoon. It is reported here that five were killed in one

DEVASTATION IN ALABAMA.

Birmingham, Ala., March 18 (Special).-The country between Edwardsville and Heffin, Cleburne County, was swept by a terrific cyclone at 7 o'clock to-night. Nine persons dead and twenty-five badly injured is already reported. Details are difficult to obtain, as all wires are

down to-night and the railroads are covered with trees and telegraph poles.

The worst injury was done at the home of Samuel Coffee. The family consisting of eleven persons was at supper. The house was torn to pieces and the inmates were carried a great distance and hurled violently to the ground. Seven of them were killed outright and the remainder hadly injured. One child was lodged in the forks of a tree and hung there by its neck, which

Two other deaths are reported, but particulars are not at hand. Dozens of flour and grain mills were destroyed and many cattle killed. The devastation was complete and the money

DAMAGE DONE IN MISSISSIPPI.

Hickory Flat, Miss., March 18 .- A cyclone struck this place to-day, doing considerable damage to buildings and other property. Two churches were demolished and twenty-five dwellings blown down or unroofed. Several persons were injured. A family living west of here lost their dwelling, and a young woman was killed. On some farms hardly a building was left standing.

WINDSTORM IN ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Ark., March 18 .- A cyclone passed through portions of Jefferson and Desha counties this afternoon. Telegraph wires were blown down, and details are coming in slowly. At Rob Roy five houses were blown down and one man was killed

JOHN L. BRECK DEAD.

ASPHYXIATION AT THE ST. BOTOLPH CLUB.

Boston, March 18.-John L. Breck, forty years old, one of the best-known landscape artists in the words, the starvation plan is by many supposed | country, was aecidentally asphyxiated by gas at the St. Botolph Club this morning. Mr. Breck retired at an early hour this morning, and this fore of gas burst into his room and found him dead in his bed. It is supposed that an additional cock on the gas pipe was accidentally turned on when the gaslight was turned off.

Mr. Breck's loss to the profession will be greatly felt. He was unmarried.

MORE ADVANCES OF WAGES.

Norwich, Conn., March 18.-Notice was posted this morning by the Ponemah Mills Company, in Taftville, that beginning April 3 the wages of the employes will be increased on a scale of from 5 to 10 per cent. The company employs fifteen hundred hands, and manufactures white goods.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 18.-At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lake Carriers' Association held here to-day it was decided to advance the wages of sailors \$5 a month for the coming season. The advance applies not only to sailors but to all kinds of labor on a vessel, from engineer to deck hand. The affivance takes effect on all

INTERESTING STORY THAT ACCOUNTS FOR THE ARMCHAIR IN WHICH THE REMAINS WERE FOUND.

alleged finding of the body of Admiral Villamil, of the Spanish Navy, sitting in an arm-chair on the Cuban coast about four miles west of the entrance to Santiago Harbor calls forth a statement from the correspondent who witnessed the destruction of Cervera's fleet on July 3 last brother officers on the Pluton knew that he had been desperately wounded, having lost an arm and a leg, his death was never doubted.

But the finding of his body in a chair and its positive identification by means of his uniform and papers found in his pockets is the first absolute proof of his death. The mere finding of the body is not such a remarkable fact, but that it should be found seated in an armchair on that rocky coast several miles away from any habitation calls forth the statement from the correspondent re-ferred to, who accounts for the presence of the chair which for more than eight months has been the strange tomb of the Spanish commander. first report from Santiago about the finding of the body, which was received here on Friday, March 10, stated that it was believed to be that of the captain of the Pluton. The statement of the cor respondent shows that this could not be correct for by a peculiar chain of circumstances, connected very closely with the presence of the chair of the Cuban shore, he was obliged to have an inter view with the captain of the Pluton aboard the auxiliary gunboat (converted yacht) Gloucester of hour or more after the Pluton had been sent to The correspondent says:

CORRESPONDENT'S STATEMENT.

CORRESPONDENTS STATEMENT.

During the sea fight off the coast of Cuba on July 3 last I was on the yacht Wanda, the commander of which was Captain F. C. Miller. We came upon the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Furor just as she was sinking, and the destroyer Pluton, which had been cut in two by shells from the Gloucester and was pounding to pieces on the rocks along the shore. This was at a point about three or four miles west of Morro, at the entrance to Santiago Harbor, and about one mile east of the poket where the Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo were driven ashore. The Wanda ran in shore half a mile from the Pluton. The Gloucester was "standing by." a half-mile or more to the westward. From the deck of the Wanda we could easily see a score of men on shore near the wreck of the Pluton, but we could not tell whether they were Americans, Spaniards or Cubans. I took one of the Wanda's small boats, with a quartermaster and one or two sailors with me, and went ashore to the place where the men were for the purpose of getting their story of the destruction of the Furor and the Pluton.

I found that most of the men were Spanish sailors, belonging to the Pluton. They were leing guarded by a small squad of sailors from the Gloucester, who were waiting to take them aboard the Gloucester as prisoners of war. One of the American sailors told me that an officer of the Gloucester was up on the bluff of rocks overlooking the wreck of the Pluton, a few hundred yards away, and he also told me that an officer of the Gloucester was up on the bluff of rocks overlooking the wreck of the Pluton there with him. He asked me if I could not get all liter or something from the Wanda, so that they could get this wounded man of to the Gloucester. I sent my boat's crew back to the Wanda with instructions to report the circumstances to Captain Miller and see if he could do anything to help the waunded man, I then climbed over the rocks in search of the Gloucester's officer, and after a great deal of difficulty found him near the wrec

fire" interviewing with both the American and Spanish officers. Then I asked the Gloucester officer about the wounded man, but he had lost him for the time being, and the three of us began a officer about the wounded man, but he had lost him for the time being, and the three of us began a search for him. There was no shade nor vexetation of any kind where we were. It was a bluff covered with rocks, so hot from the scorching sun that they blistered the feet in walking over them, and here and there were depressions in which a few inches of stagnant water remained from the last rainfail. We wandered over these rocks for fully fifteen minutes, searching for the wounded man. The heat was almost intolerable, and all of us were nearly famished from thirst. The Spanish officer gave up the search and sunk on the rocks exhausted. The Gloucester officer and myself finally came upon the wounded man lying in a peol of stagnant water, which had turned red from his own blood. He was a common sailor or fireman from the Pluton, and he had a hole in him large enough to have been made by a 6-ineh shell. He was plainly dying, though he was conscious, but he was too weak to speak plainly, and all I could get from him was the cry "Agua! Agua!" (water) and I had none to give him. He keut moving his hands about the pool and washing the bloody, stagnant water over his wounds.

The Gloucester officer remained with him, and I returned to the beach to see if my bout had come lock from the Wanda. I found it waiting for me and that Captain Miller had sent with it a wicker steamer chair, which had been used on our after deck. This was the nearest approach to a litter that could be found on the Wanda. The few Gloucester sallors who were present sall that they would take care of the wounded man and would take care of the wounded man and would take here the chair over to them, got tho my bout and returned to the Wanda.

PROBABLY DIED IN THE POUL.

where I left him before the sailors on shore could get him in the chair and take him to the Gloucester If he did die in the pool, which I cannot doubt owing to his frightful wounds, and the fact that he lay in the burning sun so long without surgica attention, it is not likely that he found any other

he lay in the burning son so long without surgical attention, it is not likely that he found any other tomb, for it was no time nor occasion to be overparticular about a dead man, as dead men were rather numerous in that locality then, and the unfortunate sallor whose mangled body was left lying in his own blood on the sun-bilstered rocks of Cuba shared no worse fate than scores of others whose bodies I saw that day floating in the sea, either to become food for sharks or to be ground to pieces when the incoming tide should throw them against the rockbound shore.

When the Gloucester sailors finally returned to their own vessel they undoubtedly left the Wanda's chair on the shore, and I believe there is not the slightest doubt that that chair afterward became the death-couch and then the tomb of Admiral Villamii. He was doubtless lying near us at the time I was on shore, but none of the Americans found him, which was not remarkable, as there were very few Americans on shore, and he could easily have been concealed behind the rocks along the beach or in the thick brush back of them. If the Spanish sallors who had been captured knew the Admiral's hiding-place they did not divulge it to the Americans. It may be that it was by the officer's own orders that his men had carried him to some lonely spot in the thicket, where he proferred to have the spirit leave him while he was still a free soldler of Spain, rather than die a prisoner in the hands of his country's enemies. Whether he was placed in the chair before or after he was dead can be told only by the Spanish sallors who placed him there, and they only, also, can tell whether they left him alone to die or walled beside him until after ... breath left his body. It seems hardly possible that General Wood and the other American officers can be mistaken in their identification of the body, but if they are there can be but one theory in regard to it, and that is, that the body was that of the sailors who remained on shore after I left.

COULD NOT BE THE PLUTON'S CAP

COULD NOT BE THE PLUTON'S CAPTAIN

KLONDIKE MAY BE IN UNITED STATES. Seattle, Wash., March 18.-News has reached here dences of the origin of the Russian boundary line dences of the origin of the Aussian boundary and inscribed in a series of old mounds, which, if established, will place the Klondike country within the United States. It is said that United States Consul McCook at Dawson will communicate with the Washington authorities regarding the matter.

dividuals" had been stricken out, and Mr. Archhold "Diquestionably."

"And in this way do not the carnings of the company go to the holders of the trust certificates?"

"They do not."

"Why not?"

"It have already sold the trust has no relative to SIGNIFICANCE ATTACHED TO THE PROS-

PECTIVE CONFERENCE WHICH IS BE-

LIEVED TO HAVE BEEN UN-PREMEDITATED BY THE

PRINCIPALS.

Thomasville, Ga., March 18.-Thomasville, for the first time since the President's visit, was rife with political gossip to-day. Jekyl Island, speculation ran, was to be the scene of an important political gathering, where the future course of the Republican party would be gone over and settled, far from the public and the press, and shielded from intrusion by strict enforcement of the no trespassing regulations of the rich club.

The sudden appearance of Speaker Reed at Jekyl Island, the authoritative statement that President McKinley, Vice-President Hobart and Senator Hanna would make their trip there on Monday, and the visit of Judge Day, former Secretary of State, to Thomasville, though absolutely mere coincidence, according to the men named, who are here, revived at once recollections of the important part in National history played by Thomasville conferences four years ago. The conferences now, said gossip, were to be transferred to Jekyl Island. It is fair to state at the outset that Senator

Hanna, Vice-President Hobart and President McKinley himself say positively that there is no politics whatever in their present visit South, and that it is undertaken solely for rest and recuperation. As to Speaker Reed's presence at Jekyl Island, both Senator Hanna and Vice-President Hobart said that they did not know the Speaker was there until they saw the newspapers. The latter, before the arrival of the papers, was so positive that the Speaker was not to be at Jekyl Island that when a newspaper man told him Mr. Reed was to be there he promptly bet him a suit of clothes that Speaker Reed was not at Jekyl Island and would not be there. The news, it was evident, was also surprising to others in the President's party, who ordinarily would have heard of it if there had been any comment about the house on the subject. As regards Judge Day, he is not going te Jekyl, and probably will be out of Thomasville on the way home by the time the President returns.

There is, nevertheless, a possibility that the Jekyl Island trip, though not so intended, perhaps, by its principals, may have an important political bearing. It may prove to be the reconciliation ground of President McKinley and Speaker Reed. That their relations are strained and the development of party policy in legislation is hindered thereby is a matter of common report. Judge Moore, whose guest Speaker Reed is and Cornelius N. Bliss, who asked President McKinley and party to visit him, are common friends of both, personally and politically, and through them harmonious fellowship may again prevail between the two foremost Republicans,

If the Jekyl Island trip has any political outcome it will be this. Should this consummation come, itsis quite likely that neither the Speaker nor the President would have been privy to its inception, for knowledge by them of such an ulterior purpose by their hosts would have prevented its accomplishment. This view is entirely consistent with the statements of the principal persons who will be there, for they declare absolutely that politics cuts no figure in

declare absolutely that politics cuts no figure in the trip, and their denials were in no sense technical, but broad and comprehensive.

Judge Day arrived in Thomasville at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon. He went at once to the Piney Woods Hotel, and he and Mrs. Day being tired retired for an hour or so. His cheeks were tanned and he seemed to have gained a little flesh. Late in the afternoon he said to an Associated Press reporter: "We are working our way North from Palm Beach, and, hearing Thomasville was a fine place, we decided to stop here and pay our respects to the President. I wanted to see him and Mrs. Day wanted to see Mrs. McKinley. Yes, you will be safe in saying positively that neither politics nor international affairs are in any way connected with out visit. We are here only to pay our respects to the President and enjoy ourselves."

Judge Day said that he was not going to Jekyl Island, and would start from here for the North the early part of next week.

Senator Hanna learned of his arrival and called as the Associated Press correspondent was talking to Judge Day. The Senator, when

called as the Associated Fress correspondent was talking to Judge Day. The Senator, when told of the reports that there was to be a big powwow at Jekyl Island with Speaker Reed and others, said:

powwow at Jekyl Island with Speaker Reed and others, said:

"It's slily business talking about political conferences on this trip. It is for rest, and nothing else. I wish they would let up talking about politics being in it. The Vice-President had the grip and is run down, and I mean to keep him here as long as I stay. Mr. McKinley's nerves were worn out with the strain. He needed to brace up. These drives about here and the quiet life are just building him right up. You see how much better he is. No, the trip to Jekyl Island has nothing to do with politics. We would not come way down here to talk politics. Yes, I see Speaker Reed is at Jekyl, but it has nothing to do with our trip."

S. G. McClendon, the Plant Line's representa-

to do with our trip."

S. G. McClendon, the Plant Line's representative here, has ordered cars to be in Thomasville on Monday morning to take the President to Jekyl Island. The party is not yet made up. To-day's programme included a drive and a lumen at El Soma, a beautiful place two miles out on the Tallahassec Railroad. Senator Hanna took Vice President Hobert pigeon shooting at esident Hobart pigeon-shooting a

TO BE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

HERBERT PUTNAM DECIDES TO ACCEPT THE APPOINTMENT

Boston, March 18.-Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Boston Public Library, will accept the appointment to the librarianship of Congress, made by President McKinley. His secretary, Philip H. Savage, made the authoritative announcement to-night. Mr. Putnam has placed In the hands of the president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library his resignation as librarian and clerk of the corporation. The date when this resignation will take place has not been determined.

PREPARING A STATEMENT.

TRUSTEES AND ELDERS OF THE WEST PRESEY.

TERIAN CHURCH HOLD A SECRET MEETING A session of the trustees and elders of the West Presbyterian Church was held behind closed doors last evening relative to the resignation of the Rev Dr. Anthony H. Evans. Those who were present at the session refused to give any information about the proceedings beyond the fact that the session

the proceedings beyond the fact that the session had been perfectly harmonious, and that a statement is being prepared for the public.

"There was no dissension whatever," said William B. Wheeler, after the aession. "We are preparing a statement, which will be given out as soon as possible. Another meeting will be held some time next week. I cannot say just what night."

Russell Sage, who was present, made the same statement.

COLONEL BRYAN AT KNOXVILLE.

HE DISCREDITS COLONEL INGERSOLL'S PREDIC TION OF HIS LACK OF A FUTURE-

HIS BURTHDAY TO-DAY Knoxville, Tenn., March 18.-Colonel W. J. Bryan

errived here this morning. He was joined by Gov-rnor Benton McMillin. The two held a public reception in the Woman's Building. To-night Colonel Bryan delivered his lecture on "Pending Problems." After the lecture be was entertained at a anquet as the guest of Knoxville Democrats. He responded to the toast. "The Democracy of Jeffer-This morning Colonel Bryan received a telegram

from a Cincinnati newspaper asking for an exression in reply to Colonel Ingersoll's criticism that Mr. Bryan, is a back number and has no pothat Mr. Bryan, is a back number and has no po-litical future. Colonel Bryan's reply was that he did not regard Mr. Ingersoll as a competent au-thority to speak for his eligibility on the back-number list, or for his political future, as colonel Ingersoll does not believe in a future. Colonel Bryan will celebrate his thirty-eighth birthday here to-morrow as the guest of his cousin, Mrs. Easter, wife of the Rev. Dr. Henry D. Easter, of the Episcopal church of this city.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON, Opening of Spring Styles

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1899.

THE Annual Spring Review of Current Fashions is thus announced to New York and the country at large. The news interests millions of women. No town is too remote, none so far away, but somehow, somewhere, in some way our opening appeals to its feminine denizens.

This store has put on brightest dress. Winter passes. Spring is in control. So manifold and so unquestionable are our attractions that a month might be spent acquiring style-knowledge and seeing beauty.

General Spring Millinery Exhibit.

Extensive preparations made throughout department for the largest and most attractive display of Easter Millinery ever shown.

Bonnets, Round Hats and Toques.

Latest and best creations from all the leading houses of Paris, embracing the greatest number of Imported models we have ever displayed. Also a very large and attractive collection of Dress and Suit Hats from our own work-rooms. Have just received and prepared for early inspection a specially choice variety of

Misses' Dress Hats. Untrimmed Hats in endless variety, representing the best ideas of all the leading

French, English, Italian, Swiss and American manufacturers, most of the styles represented being exclusive with us. Fine French Flowers and Foliage

In every desirable style. New Wings, Quills, Birds, Aigrettes, Paradise, etc. Millinery Ornaments, straw and fancy Braids, Embroideries, Crowns, Malines, plain and fancy Chiffons. In fact, everything required in the making of this season's Hats.

Newest Costumes and Wraps. Paris (head centre of the modes) sends us its best. The exclusive creations of master-dress-minds are proud to make their New York debut under our auspices. So it is that uniquely created things appear in our stocks—recherche Coats, ultra uncommon Costumes and Capes of the modern et a. Example is better than

precept-we name some specially attractive items: A HIGH CLASS SUIT .- Strictly tailor fashioning from the choicest broadcloth and Venetian—the coat fits tight or displays a loose front or Eton effect—linings are of superfine silk (jacket and skirt). No better is purchasable for \$75,00-Our special opening concession \$42.50

EXCLUSIVE WRAPS.—Capes and Wraps of Brussels net, peau de soie, silk, satin, lace and fine cloths, richly embellished with embroidery, mohair, braid or jet,

Parisian Lingerie.

special opening concession \$35.00

Novelties in French Underwear, Peignoirs, Liseuses, Matinees, Bridal Trousseaux, Petticoats.

The collection could not be more representative. Exclusives are rife. Foreign influences predominate, much to the advantage of beauty and originality. In connection we mention our superior facilities for producing crests and monograms.

SPECIALS ARE-30-piece Bridal Trousseaux, French hand made-six Gowns, Drawers, Chemises, Skirts and Corset Covers, concession on the set. \$50.00

Imported Silk Petticoats, in the latest tight hip effect, as Paris ordains;

to introduce them, \$25.00 Best of the Laces.

Pre-eminently the best produced on lace loom or needle machine. The most delicate threads possible to spin-entirely novel creations-marvellous combinationsmost artistic in effect. Special lines of Medallions,

Detached Lace Applique Figures. Bandings, Edges, Insertions, Beadings. EXTRA IN SPANGLED ROBES-Black net grounds with bright spangles, winsomely taking in effective creations Robes at \$21.00 that were \$25 to \$30 each. Robes at \$29.00 that were \$35 to \$40 each. Robes at \$37.50 that were \$45 to \$55 each.

Among the Cloth Novelties. A marked tendency to the bold and pronounced effect appears in Spring dress fabrics. Innovations are many. Conventional ideas are laid aside. Foremost among the leaders are Grenadine Volles, Crepons, Tissues, Melanges and Fantaisies, sufficiently indicating the transition from heaviness to diaphonous weaving.

NOTICEABLE ARE Silk striped Tissues, 5 colorings, 44 inches wide: All Silk striped Grenadines, 44 inches wide. . . \$2.75 \$1.25 Figured Tamises, silk segments and crescents, 48 inches Striped Epinglines, grays and blues, 48 Rough Silk Crepons, dots and stripes, 44 inches \$2.25 English blist red Crepons, every possible design, 42 \$2.25 inches wide, up from \$1.25 Mexican Grenadines, light street shades, open work Camel Hair Checks, many color tones, newest blends, Silk warp Crepons, reliable and elegant, 48 inches \$1.25 | wide \$1.00 45 inches wide.

Leading Lyons Silks.

Advance-fashions as proclaimed for the coming season, fully representing the most

prominent manufacturers.

Taffeta Mousselines. Soft Satins, both printed and plain.

Corded Taffeta effects, in plaids, stripes and checks, presenting every new shade of violet and all staple colors. Lyons Foulards, in Persian effects. Embroidered Novelties in taffetas, etc.

GREAT SPECIAL. Several thousand yards of high lustre Black Taffeta, very reliable and expressly commended for wear, heretofore 75c.; special, 55c.

ONE

19th St.-SIXTH AVENUE-20th St.

LAUTERBACH SEES PLATT.

THE SENATOR TOLD ABOUT THE AMSTER-DAM-AVE, BILLS.

Discussion of several bills now pending in the State Legislature was stimulated among the Republican politicians of this city yesterday after-noon by the arrival of Senator Thomas C. Platt. He came on from Washington late in the afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Platt, and as soon as he by Benjamin B. Odell, jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee, who had been at the hotel nearly all day in conference with Republican members of the Legislature and local politicians. Mr. Platt was looking well, and said he had enjoyed his trip to Florida. He was disinclined to give his views about State legislation until he had talked with other organization leaders and learned more about the opposition to some of the bills which the organization and Governor Roosevelt have regarded with favor.

Senator Platt said there was no truth in a report that he intended to go to Albany this week and consult with the Governor about legislation. It s not expected, either, that the Governor will come to this city to confer with Senator Platt. Hotel yesterday before Senator Platt arrived were REGULAR TICKET CHOSEN CONTEST OVER THE Franklin D. Sherwood, of Hornellsville: Hobart Krum, of Schoharle, and Benjamin Martin Wilcox. Platt last evening, but they may talk with him to-day. Many local Republican politicians were at had brief talks with the Senator. Assembly man Allds had a talk with Mr. Odell in the afternoon, as did Assemblyman Brennan, of Brooklyn, who went to the State headquarters with Walter R. Atter-

Politicians who had caught the drift of the talk said last evening that there was little hope of getting the police bills through the Legislature, sions bill and the bills for cheaper gas and cheaper good as dead. Senator Platt, it was said, intended to make an effort to save the police bill from de-feat, but the attitude of several of the Republican State Senators indicated that the police bills could be carried through the strongest political pressure.

The Astoria Gas bill, it was said, would be pushed through the Senate without serious trouble. The bill to prevent four tracks for electric cars in Amsterdam-ave, was to be passed, the politicians said, with the Lauterbach amendment. Senate Platt was understood to favor the passage of both bills.

Platt was understood to favor the passage of bold bills.

Edward Lauterbach and Lemuel E. Quigg had talks with Senator Platt last evening. Mr. Quigg talked chiefly about the police bills and the Primary Elections bill, in which the local Republican organization is despity interested. Mr. Lauterbach talked with the Senator about the Amsterdamave, legislation. In the afternoon Mr. Lauterbach had been in consultation with State Senators Ford and been in consultation with Ramon Strene, John A. Beall and Eithu Root. He told Senator Platt that there had been a practical agreement by representatives of the chizens opposed to four tracks in Amsterdam-ave, and by Mr. Root, who represented the Marsterdam-ave, bill passed with the Lauterbach amendment, which simply protected the rights of the Third Avenue Ratironal Company in the avenue. After his conference with Mr. Platt Mr. Lauterbach said he believed there would be allegely as the avenue. After his conference with Mr. Platt Mr. Lauterbach said he believed there would be such a solution of the Amsterdam-ave difficulty as would satisfy the people of the West Side. He intimated that the legislation to be passed would provide for only two tracks in Amsterdam-ave, to be used by both companies.

THE LOTOS CLUB ELECTION.

DIRECTORY

The annual election of the Lotes Club took place yesterday. There were two tickets in the field, and there was lively campaigning all day. second ticket was identical with the first, except for changes in the directory. The protest against the directory was heard of before, when there was a contest for the naming of the Nominating Committee. It is said to be a friendly rivalry, and the difference of opinion is over certain policies club. The regular ticket was elected by a handsome majority. The officers elected are: President-Frank R. Lawrence.

Vice-president-William Henry White.

Directors (to hold office for three years) Wills tam H. Hume, W. W. Walker and H. N. Fraser; (to hold office for one year) Harrison Grey Picke and Herbert J. Davis.

from the yacht Wanda, a dispatch boat in the service of the Associated Press. Admiral Villamil was an officer of considerable renown in the Spanish service, and was in command of the torpedo flotilla which accompanied the larger versels of Admiral Cervera's fleet from the Cape Verd Santiago last spring. He was badly wounded aboard the destroyer Pluton in the engagement between the American and Spanish fleets near Santiago on July 3 last, but managed to reach the shore and the American sailors did not find him. As he never appeared in Santingo, and as his

In the next few minutes I did some very "rapid

PROBABLY DIED IN THE POOL. I do not know what became of the wounded Spanish sailor. I never heard of him afterward, but I believe that he must have died in the pool

But when the report of the finding of the body was first received here from Santiago, and it was said to be that of the Pluton's captain, I felt consaid to be that of the Pluton's captain, I felt conndent that that could not be correct. For I had
the strongest reasons for believing the contrary,
reasons which were founded on the fact that less
than an hour after the occurrences related in the
foregoing I was introduced by Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, the commander of the
Gloucester, to a Spanish officer, entirely uninjured,
who represented himself as the captain of the
Pluton. He was afterward taken to the United
States with the other Spanish prisoners, and, as
far as I know, was returned to Spain when the
war was over.